INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

S E C R E T

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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

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1. The Hungarian army is finding it difficult to supply communications troops with standard equipment. Troops are equipped with a variety of radio sets, including Hungarian, German, and Soviet and since personnel are poorly trained they have difficulty in using the sets efficiently.

2. Plans are underway to furnish standard equipment during 1955. All infantry and artillery troops, up to and including regimental headquarters, will receive "R/3" sets (some units already have them).

3. The "R/3" set consists of a 5-kilowatt transmitter and "Super" receiver. The receiver has five tubes, and its source of power consists of a 100-kilowatt-hour, 132-volt anode plant and a 16-kilowatt-hour, 9-ampere battery. The transmitter is a three-tube, plate-modulated Heisig set. It can be used dependably for a distance of 40 kilometers for Morse signals and 10 kilometers for voice transmission. Reception depends largely on topography and weather conditions. Small detachments such as outposts and patrols are usually equipped with so-called patrol sets with a range of 2 kilometers and an input of 2 kilowatts.

4. Division and higher headquarters have large "R-7/A" and "R-7/b" sets, which are 10-kilowatt transmitters used mostly in motor vehicles. These sets have an unlimited range for the transmission of radio traffic, and can be used for a distance of 60 kilometers for voice transmission. Tests are being made on two new types of sets, the "R/8" and the "R/9", which are to be improved versions of the "R/7".

5. Regimental and battalion headquarters have been equipped with the new "R/20" for about two years. Some report that the "R/20" is an imitation of an American set, while others say that it is only an improved "R/3" set. Actually, it is a combination of both.

6. Air Force units have the same equipment as the ground forces. The "R-7/L" set is being used on nearly all large Hungarian airfields. This set maintains communications with aircraft in flight, and can be used for a distance of 80 to 100 kilometers, regardless of weather conditions, for voice transmission.

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(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)

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This same type of set is used by the Air Force Headquarters in Budapest.

7. The "R/3" "R/20", and "R/7" sets are used by air-defense observers and also by antiaircraft troops.

8. The telecommunication system of the AAA is organized schematically, which, in Hungarian military jargon, means that the system is organized from the top downward to the bottom. The radio network of AAA observation posts has also been organized in accordance with special service requirements. These posts are equipped with a 10-kilowatt transmitter and a normal "Super" receiving set, which is always connected with the public power network. Each post is also equipped with two reserve generators in case of emergency.

9. Each Kerlekez (District Air Defense Center) has three pairs of sets in use. The observation patrols are also gradually being equipped with reserve sets.

10. Police headquarters in Budapest uses a 50-kilowatt radio transmitter; the Ministry of the Interior is equipped with a similar apparatus. Each Megye (County) police headquarters is equipped with a 20-kilowatt radio transmitter.

11. Headquarters of AVH (State Security Authority), located in Zuliget near Szabadság Hill in Budapest, is in constant communication with the various AVH district headquarters, with Border Guard district commands, and with individual sector commands at the border.

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